

what—written by the Lord knows whom, were never published!

We did not see it in the Trade Sale Catalogue, though we looked anxiously for it.

A LOYAL VIRGINIAN ON GENERAL WADSWORTH.

The Hon. Charles H. Upton of Upton's Hill, Va., who sat for some time in the last Congress, and who has had excellent opportunities to form a correct estimate of the character of the Rebellion and the value of the Union, has recently addressed to Mr. Dewey of Mt. Kisco a letter, of which we are allowed to publish the following extract.

The hearty appreciation of the Union candidate of New-York by the loyal citizens of the Old Dominion may serve to counterbalance the malignant abuse with which he is being daily honored in the treasonous speeches of the Secession sympathizers of the Empire State.

We commend the letter of Mr. Upton to the deluded men who follow the lead of Horatio Seymour, and accept as gospel the utterances of John Van Buren:

MRI. UPTON TO MR. DEWEY.

UPTON'S HILL, VA., Oct. 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR: You desired me to put in writing the opinions I expressed recently while in your city

with regard to Gen. Wadsworth, and I take the first

leisure, after my return home, to comply with your

request. My acquaintance with Gen. Wadsworth

originated from the accident of his having had his

headquarters, for many months, at the place from

which I now date this letter—my own dwelling—

which, in truth, he may be said to have occupied

from the Rebels, since he was the first man to come

to the hill, and into the house when they were

driven out. While in command at this post, where

he had a most difficult and trying task to perform,

he exhibited so much wisdom, and tempered the firm-

ness of his command with so much kindness and

forbearance that he won the confidence and respect

of the citizens of Fairfax, and I have heard some

of them, who were among the bitterest Rebels, express feelings of respect, and even affection, for

him, which no subsequent events of this wretched

Rebellion are likely to efface. To understand

the condition of things in this vicinity at the period

of his occupation it must be remembered that we

were then, as we have been since, upon debatable

land, sometimes in possession of the National forces

and sometimes in that of the Rebels, and that, by

reason of this, the country had been pretty thor-

oughly gleaned. When the Rebels fell back there

went with them a good many men from my neighbor-

hood who were ignorant and deluded as to the

cause of the war and the true character of the

"Yankees" and "Lincolnites," but who had never

taken up arms; some of these left destitute families

behind them, and there were then—as, also! there

will be this coming Winter—many cases of sickness

and destitution among women and children. These

cases Gen. Wadsworth inquired into and relieved so

far as possible: to give two instances, out of many

which might be related—one man left a wife and

ten children—the mother was taken sick and the

children were starving; Gen. Wadsworth sent flour

and provisions from his own stores to this family and

contrived to get word of invitation beyond our lines to

the father to return home, which he did in time to soothe

the last hours of his dying wife and parent; this man

has been ever since at home, and is a good

industrious farmer. Another case was that of a man

who had been violent in denouncing all Yankees

(but who speaks now in the warmest praise of Gen.

W.), who had fled without other cause than a con-

scious complicity with the Rebels, and whose wife

was near her confinement, while his aged mother

was on her deathbed. Gen. Wadsworth sent for him

also in time to assuage the distress of his family.

In addition to these kind offices among the suffering

and sorrow-stricken, he has been successful in effecting

numerous exchanges of political or state prisoners,

as they are called, which his close scrutiny into

the condition of persons hereabout enabled him to

do without prejudice to the Government. Indeed,

so thoroughly did he enter into the duties of his position,

I verily believe he is better acquainted at this

moment with the *persons* of Fairfax County than I,

who have lived here nearly thirty years. After

Pope's disaster, Gen. Griffin, who was temporarily

in command of this post, inquired of me as to what

Union men there were near the Rebel lines with whom

he could establish communication; I gave him the

best information I could, but advised him to tele-

graph the inquiry to Gen. Wadsworth.

The President, with a sagacity which has seldom

failed him, found that in Gen. Wadsworth he had a

man of industry and administrative capacity, and

accordingly transferred him to a field of larger use-

fulness; but, to this day, when any wrong is done

by the troops, the inhabitants of my neighbor-

hood say: "Ah, this wouldn't be if we had Gen.

Wadsworth here."

That Gen. Wadsworth entertains some opinions

with regard to public policy not in accordance with

my own views detracts nothing from his merit in my

estimation; in one great point we are in perfect

accord—he is earnest to put down the Rebellion.

Loyal people of the Border States look upon such

men as their true friends, and while they are bearing

the brunt of the strife they desire, at least, the satis-

faction of seeing that their sacrifices and sufferings

are not to be finally crowned by a dismembered Re-

public. The choice of civil officers at this period

cannot but have a potent influence upon the destiny

of the nation; the Rebels felt this in the election of

Vance as Governor of North Carolina. I pray God

for the success everywhere of earnest men rather

than such as, at this late hour of the Rebellion, per-

sist in holding up the Constitution of the United

States as the shield and buckler of those who have

trumped it under their feet.

Yours truly yours,

CHARLES H. UPTON.

TO THINKING MEN.

Seymour and those who with him are seeking to defeat the Union candidates in the pending elections plant themselves distinctly and emphatically on the platform of hostility to the policy embodied in President Lincoln's Proclamation of Freedom.

This issue they have chosen to make up. One forced it upon them. They might have professed to sustain it, as they profess to sustain the war, because it has become an issue between the Government and the Rebels. They might have passed it over in silence. They chose to make their fight upon it.

The Southern traitors driven so close "to the wall" that they are looking behind them, have seen new lights reflected on it from the North. They suspend their threats to take

possession of Baltimore, which they verily believed they were going to have before the battle of Antietam,—and next Philadelphia, and New-York, and afterward Boston,—as well as Cincinnati, St. Louis, and St. Paul,—and are—oh what a fall—occupied with our Elections.

"I cannot kick you, I will make mouth

at your sister," said one boy to another, once upon a time.

The South is now chiefly grimacing at us, in regard not to the masculine bullet, but the feminine ballot.

Whether the non-resistants—the Quaker Seymourites ("Friends" fighting, forgive the allusion)—or the Fighting Wadsworth men are to succeed, disturbs the chivalry. In their chaotic language—which confounds liberty with Slavery, treason with virtue, and lies with truth—they say—see *The Richmond Examiner*—"This is matter to be decided at the next election in New-York and other Northern States, now close at hand. If the men whose bold attempt to recover the ordinary liberties of Angle-Saxon people can elect their candidates, and so establish the fact that they constitute a majority, the tyranny at Washington will be rapidly reduced to insignificance."

Done from Queshee into English, this means: If Seymour, the Woods, and their confederates succeed in New-York, the Territories—the slave-trade with Africa direct will be reopened—slave masters can

carry their human chattels into the Northern States whenever and wherever they choose—

all office and honor under the General Govern-

ment will be given to them.

On the same day as the evening of which he made

his speech at the Brooklyn Seymour meeting last

evening by John Van Buren, in which these passages occur:

"Now, Gentlemen, one word more of personal explanation, and then I shall be through with this branch of the discussion, for it interests you, and perhaps I might add, very much, my private friends; but I read in *The Evening Post* that I had sat down to dine, uninvited, with Gen. Scott the other day at the New-York Club (laugh); and this is mentioned as an evidence of my want of knowledge, as it certainly would be, if I had not been invited to the dinner.

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